THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1895,

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Local News.—The City and Suburban News Rureau of the United Phess and New York Associated Phess is at 21 to 20 Am street. All Information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The Ranger for Esmeraldas,

Ecuador has now taken its turn among the tropical republics to which the present year hes brought turmoil and civil war. The gunbont Ranger, for some months stationed at Buenaventura, pending the progress of the revolution in Colombia, which is now at last suppressed, has been hurried to Esmeraldas, thence, perhaps, to proceed to Guayaquil, on the other side of the equator, to watch American interests in the adjoining republic.

The Ecuadorian Government had intima tions that this revolt was impending, yet proved unable to ward it off. It extends, It is said, all along the coast. The whole republic comprises about 1,200,000 people, or perhaps 1,400,000, including the wild Indians, and its regular military and naval force, in peace, is estimated, we believe, at about 3,350 officers and men, with two small gunboats and a transport. American citizens are interested, it is said, in Ecua-

Mr. TILLMAN, the United States Minister. will no doubt keep the Washington authorities informed of the progress of the revolt; and while the Ranger, a sister ship of the little Alert, is on the coast itself, a more powerful representative of our navy is not far off, the Monterey having arrived at Panama, and intending, it is said, to proceed to Esmeraldas and Guayaquil.

Thoughts About a Third Term.

It is not impossible that in the future of this republic some American statesman or soldier may render to his country service so illustrious that the country will desire to honor him by electing him not merely twice, but thrice, to the Presidency.

But the service to the United States, which shall break the traditions of more than a hundred years, and shatter the precedent established by George Washington, will be the achievement of a man greater and more powerful than WASHINGTON or JEF-FERSON OF LINCOLN OF GRANT.

The very greatness deserving and com manding such an honor will be great enough, in all probability, to refuse it when it is within reach.

"When we consider the patronage of this great office," wrote the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND at a time when he was asking to be elected for a first term, "the allurements of power, the temptation to retain place once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of officeholders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for reflection a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate, and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people."

Let nobody be alarmed about 1896. No amendment of the Constitution disqualifying the President for reflection to a third term is necessary. That unprecedented distinction will never go to a President of the small politician class, one who is a promiser rather than a performer, or to any selfsecker, however he may scheme and work to obtain it for himself.

Spain and the Philippines.

Perhaps the most singular manifestation of real or pretended anxiety among European powers at the rise of Japan, is the one attributed to Spain in regard to the safety of the Philippine Islands,

It is true that the Philippines are the next group southward from Formosa, and that the distance between them and that island is less than that between it and the main members of the Japanese group. The little northern clusters of the Philippines, known as the Batanes, also Spanish, are still closer to Formosa than the main group. Spain may reflect, too, that the forces regularly maintained in her Asiatic colonies might be but a mouthful for Japan, and that their reënforcement would be a matter of considerable time as well as cost. She has ordiparily, we believe, seven regiments of native infantry, a regiment of artillery, and many other troops in the Philippines, amounting in round numbers to 10,000 officers and men. She has a rather numerous fleet there, including five cruisers and some small gunboats, but these would hardly avail as obstacles to Japanese conquest.

However, there is a stronger reliance for Spain against Japanese aggression than is found in her colonial forces. This is the mense of justice which marks the dealings of Japan with all other nations. It cannot be held that her war with China was one of conquest. To China's duplicity the precipitation of hostilities seems to have been due. So long as Spain makes no demonstration against Japan, either alone or in company with other powers, she need not fear danger to the Philippines from that quarter.

The Nicaragua Canal Board.

The cruiser Montgomery is carrying to Greytown from Mobile the party of engineers appointed under the recent act of Congress for the investigation of the practleability and cost of the Nicaragua Canal.

The errand on which these engineers are going is of the highest public importance. After a most thorough discussion, maintained from time to time through weeks, the Senate, by the strong vote of 31 year to 31 mays, passed the bill for the assumption of the canal enterprise by the United States. That bill reorganized the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, and made its stock consist of 1,000,000 shares of \$100 each. The United States Treasury was to endorse and guarantee construction bonds of this company, bearing three per cent. interest, to the amount of \$70,000,000, and on any failure of the company to pay this interest, it was to be held to pay four per cent. to the United States as guarantor, and also to be liable to have all its property foreclosed and sold. In return for its guarantee. the United States was to have \$70,000,000 of the stock, while \$6,000,000 would go to in accordance with old agreements. The

remaining shares were to reimburse the company for its outlays, pay its debts, extinguish old stock, and remain available, if

needed, for building the canal. This bill reached the House, however, too late for action by that body. The House, indeed, had on its calendar a bill of its own, which made the stock of the new company \$83,000,000, and the interest of the United States in it \$70,000,000, and provided also for the issue of three per cent. bonds. In fact, it closely resembled the Senate bill in several leading particulars, a notable variation being this reduction in the total stock by making a much smaller allowance to the present company for its rights, property, and outlay, and by not leaving a large margin of surplus stock for construction purposes. But with the session limited to March 4, and with so many routine appropriation bills to dispose of the House could not take up this subject, although a strong vote to do so showed its deep interest in the canal.

The opponents of the bill in the Senate had contented themselves with offering a substitute that required a preliminary survev and estimate by a Board of three competent engineers, who were to report on the practicability of the MENOCAL route, on which work is now proceeding. Most wisely, therefore, both the House and the Senate joined in a provision for the appointment of such a Board of experts, to report on these very points before the next meeting of Congress, and it consists of Major Lun Low of the army, Civil Engineer ENDICOTT

of the navy, and Mr. NOBLE. It will be seen, therefore, that the task undertaken by the party that has gone south in the Montgomery is of extraordinary importance. Its conclusions may have a decisive influence upon Congress in determining whether this great highway of commerce shall be built and maintained by the American people through the means to be furnished by their Government.

Its most important duty will undoubtedly be that of ascertaining whether the canal is practicable at all; for, during the Senate discussion, a leading point urged by the opponents of the project was that the flerce heat of the tropics, baking and cracking the soil, and, above all, the resistless torrents produced by the tremendous rainfalls of that region, would not allow any canal to last unless built so solidly as to make its cost and maintenance ruinous, even the lowest interest being far beyond what the tolls could reimburse. These engineers must tell Congress, first of all, whether this is so.

Next they must make a careful and detailed estimate of the cost of the canal. It was noted in the Senate that Mr. MENO-CAL estimated the cost at \$65,084,176, while a Board of experts appointed by the company to revise these figures fixed it at \$87,799,570, which is an enormous difference. Mr. MORGAN thought the canal could readily be built for \$70,000,000, the amount of the guarantee in the bill before Congress. But if the Engineer Board should fix the probable cost at any sum below \$100,000,-000 it would not discourage Congress, in view of the probable income from tolls and the vast strategic and commercial importance of the canal to this country.

All that Congress and the people ask of the engineers is that they shall do their work with the utmost thoroughness and with all the skill they have, going over portions of it again and again, if need be, not fearing to set forth every disadvantage and drawback, and putting the probable cost of construction exactly where the facts warrant. The remainder of the affair the peo ple and their representatives will take care of. They want no Panama scandal attached to the great enterprise upon which they hope to embark. They wish to go into the task, if at all, with eyes open, under no false representations, and hence subject to no regrets. That this magnificent enterprise will be carried out by the American people we may confidently expect.

Japan's Concessions.

The Mikado has proved himself to be a sagacious and far-sighted sovereign by consenting to modify the terms of his treaty with China, in accordance with the Czar's earnest wish, in which Germany and France concurred.

No doubt the Japanese navy would have made a gallant fight against the Russian, French, and German war fleets, although these collectively would soon have represented a greatly preponderant weight of armament. It also seems probable that the Japanese armies on the Asiatic mainland could have held their own for a considerable period against any forces which their combined opponents would have been able to array against them. But the disproportion of resources is too vast, and in the end Japan must have succumbed from sheer exhaustion; unless, indeed, from the outset she could have secured the active cooperation of England. But the Tokio Government soon learned that no substantial aid could be expected from that quarter. It is only the unspeakable Turk on whose behalf Englishmen have deemed it worth while to strike a blow during the last eighty years.

It will be remembered that under the agreement made by the Chinese plenipotentiary, and since ratified by the Yamen at Pekin and signed by the Emperor China ceded in perpetuity to Japan all that part of the extra-mural province of Liau-Tung which lies east of the Lian River. Now, according to a telegram from Tokio, when on Wednesday, the ratifications of the treaty were exchanged at Chifu, the representatives of the Mikado were instructed to offer, in return for an additional indemnity of 100,000,000 tacls, to restore to China Port Arthur and the western part of the ceded territory, only the extreme eastern and border section of Liau-Tung being reserved for incorporation with Corea, the purpose obviously being, as a glance at the man will show, to give the Hermit Kingdom a more defensible frontier. Of course. if Japan renounces even the temporary possession of Port Arthur, Wei-hai-wei, and the other places now occupied by her forces on the Chinese mainland, she surrenders just such guarantees for the punctual payment of the promised indemnity as Germany exacted from France in 1871 without encountering any protest on the part of Russia. It would seem, therefore, to be the plain duty of the three European powers whose interposition has deprived Japan of territorial pledges for the fulfilment of treaty engagements, to see to it that China pays her debt, and even to lead her their

credit to that end. The war party in Japan may grumble for a while, but they must ultimately recognize that the treaty, even as modified, constitutes a gratifying outcome of their country's sacrifices and successes. The pecuniary indemnity, if augmented according to the plan now proposed, will not only reimburse the Tokio Government for its outlay, but should leave a large surplus applicable to public works and to the increase of the navy, already materially enlarged by the addition Nicaragua and \$1,500,000 to Costa Rica, of the captured Chinese war ships. Then the passions and fertile island of Formosa.

lying as it does in the track of commerce must for both strategical and industrial reasons be regarded as a splendid prize of

war. Finally, in Corea, which in the course of their history the Japanese have several times essayed in vain to conquer, they have now acquired a position of ascendancy that will virtually amount to a protectorate. Nor should it be deemed a matter of small moment to the future of Japan that she has avoided arousing the implacable enmity of the Czar and made it possible to gain his cordial friendship. That Japan will ultimately possess the strongest naval force in the far East seems not more certain than that Russia, when, some three years hence, the Trans-Siberian Railway shall have been completed, will be by far the mightiest mili-

tary power upon the Asiatic continent. As for Americans, they are glad to hear that Japan and Russia have come to an understanding, for they would have viewed with keen regret a contest between two countries for both of which they have a lively sympathy.

Did Lincoln Hug Aleck Stephens? Brother WATTERSON has provoked a lively historical controversy by means of the subjoined passage in a lecture which he has been delivering in the West. It is the description of a dramatic and significant incldent which Mr. WATTERSON says occurred at the meeting of Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD with the Confederate Commissioners, Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell, at Hampton Roads in January, 1865:

"After the formal interview at that famous Hampton Roads conference, Mr. Lincoln, the friend, still the old Whilg colleague, though one was now President of the United States and the other Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, took the 'slim, pate-faced, consumptive little man' aside, and placing his arm over his shoulder, pointed to a sheet of paper he held the top of that page, and you may write below it what

ever you please." "In the preceding conversation Mr. Liveous had in-timated that payment for the slaves was not outside of a possible agreement for reunion and swace. He eased that statement upon a proposal he had already in hand, to appropriate \$400,000,000 to this purpose. I am not going to tell any tales out of school. I am not here for controversy; but when we are dead and gone, the private memorabilia of those who knew what terms were really offered the Confederacy that in the individual judgment of all of them the wisdom of the situation said, 'Accept!'

An elaborate reply to Mr. WATTERSON has been published by Mr. JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES of the Atlanta Constitution. Mr. GRAVES says, in substance, that the story is old and has been frequently exploded; that it is ridiculous and a libel on the memory of the Confederate leaders, because it represents them as preferring the continuance of a hopeless war to the acceptance of terms which it would have been folly to reject; that the testimony of HUNTER, Judge CAMPBELL, and Mr. STEPHENS himself, disproves the assertion that LINCOLN made any such sweeping offer as is indicated by the remark, "Write Union at the top of that page, and you may write below it whatever you please." Finally, Mr. GRAVES produces an interesting letter which he has received from Judge REAGAN of Texas, the only surviving member of JEF-FERSON DAVIS'S Cabinet. Judge REAGAN. expresses surprise that Mr. WATTERSON should have been misled by the false state ments referred to." Among other reasons for disbelieving the story he offers the following statement:

"The official report of our Commissioners to that inference, Mesars, Stephess, Husten, and Campbell, which was published at the time and which was opied into many historic publications since, makes o mention of any proposition to pay \$400,000,000 for the slaves, or of a statement by President Laxcoln to Mr. Sterneys that if he would write the word Union at the top of the page he might write under it whatever he pleased. Besides being present when the report of that conference was read to the Confederate Cabinet, I conversed with each of our Commis-sioners separately about what occurred in that con-ference, and no mention was made by either of them of either of these incidents."

Carefully examined, Judge REAGAN's testimony on this point will be found to be seems. There was undoubtedly talk at the Hampton Roads conference about the possibility of payment for the slaves, and the sum of \$400,000,000 was mentioned by Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. STEPHENS'S narrative in the econd volume of his "War Between the States" leaves no doubt of this. Mr. GRAVES, indeed, quotes part of Mr. Stephens's account, but only to show that the slave-payment proposition was an irresponsible expression of Mr. LINCOLN's personal views on the subject, and in no sense an offer of terms to the Confederacy. As is well known, Mr. STEPHENS went into that conference with the idea that a method of accommodation between the North and the South might be found in Louis Napoleon's Mexican enterprise; that an armistice would permit both the United States Gov. ernment and the Confederacy to turn their attention to the enforcement of the MONROE doctrine, allowing the passions of war to cool as between the sections, and to be transferred to an attack in common upon the foreign intruder. The idea was very attractive to Mr. STEPHENS, but it did not make much headway in the saloon of the steamboat at anchor off Fortress Monroe. Mr. LINCOLN kept recurring to the thought uppermost in his own mind. namely, that the restoration of the Union was the first and necessary condition of any arrangement. Mr. Stephens's account represents the President as stating this over and over again in one form and another:

"Mr. Liscons said, in substance, that there was but one way he knew of, and that was for those who were resisting the laws of the Union to cease that re

of the Union is a sine qua non with me." - Page so "Mr. Liscols replied with considerable earnestness that he could entertain no proposition for ceasing ac-tive military operations which was not based on a pledge first given for the ultimate restoration of the

"He repeated that he could not entertain a propos an armisitee on any terms while the great and vital question of reunion was undisposed of. That was the first question to be settled."-- Frige cos.

But when the conversation was nearing its end, and Mr. HUNTER had commented with some asperity of words and tone upon the uncertainty of the future of the Southern people in case of the unconditional submission which was demanded, Mr. LINCOLN. as reported by Mr. STEPHENS, replied in these words:

"Mr. Lixuous said that, so far as the confiscation acts and other penal acts were concerned, their cu-for-covent was left entirely with him, and on that point he was perfectly willing to be full and explicit, and on his assurance perfect reliance might be placed. went on to say that he should be willing to be taxed to renunerate the South and the south and the country and the country are the south and the south and if the war should the require of the North were as responsible for slavery as the people of the South, and if the war should then cease, with the voluntary abolition of slavery by the States, he should be in favor, individually, of the Government paying a fair indemnity for the loss to the owners. He said he believed this feeling had an extensive existence in the North. He knet ome who were in favor of an appropriation as high as \$400,000,000 for this purpose. I could mention persons said he, whose names would astonish you. who are willing to do this, if the war shall now cease without further expense, and with the abolition of

Then, as if to emphasize Mr. LINCOLN'S expression of "his own feelings and views," Mr. SEWARD promptly expressed on his part similar opinion:

"Mr. Sawand said that the Northern people were yeary of the war. They desired peace and a restoration of harmony, and he believed would be willing to pay, as an indemnity for the slaves, what would be required to continue the war, but stated no amount." Here, in the carefully worded but em-

phatic expression of individual opinion by the President of the United States and his Secretary of State, is what must appear to every candid person as a sufficient basis for Mr. WATTERSON'S statement that "Mr. LINCOLN had intimated that payment for the slaves was not outside of a possible agreement for reunion and peace," Mr. Lincoln and Mr. SEWARD were not at Hampton Roads to talk chaff or to communicate to the Southern gentlemen meaningless gossip about the drift of Northern sentiment. The mention of the possibility of repayment for the slaves, the mention of the figures of \$400,-000,000, were significant, when understood in connection with the firmly repeated statement that the restoration of the Union was an indispensable preliminary to any agreement whatsoever.

Very likely the alleged incident of the hugging of STEPHENS and the remark about writing Union at the top of the sheet of paper are no more than the imagina tive form in which the poetry of tradition represents the attitude assumed by Mr. LINCOLN on that occasion. WATTERSON is an orator and a poet. When he says that the private memorabilia of those who knew" will show what terms were really offered the Confederacy within ninety days of its overthrow, he possibly may refer to negotiations entirely apart from the Hampton Roads conference. Col. WAT-TERSON may have special information on this subject; he says he shall not tell tales out of school. And he also says that he will be dead and gone when these private memorabilia come out.

There is a very small part of the United States which, just now, is forbidden ground to any citizen of Maryland who happens to be astride a bicycle. Eagle-eyed watchmen are guarding the bridge at Chestertown. Bicyclers from all the other States in the Union may pedal over the bridge, singly or in battalions, and go their way rejoicing; but if anybody who is recognized as a citizen of Maryland attempts to enjoy the same privilege he is landed in Jail. The reason of this strange state of things is not that the Chestertown folks love foreign bleyclers more than they do their own, but because, having won a legal victory, they don't propose

to tarnish their laurels if they can help it. The State courts have decided that the Chestertown people have a perfect right to keep bicyclers off their bridge. The League of American Wheelmen, eager to get the case into the United States courts, is doing its level best to have some citizen of another State and his wheel taken into custody for patronizing this attractive structure. The City Fathers of Ches-The edict has gone forth that no person who is not unmistakably a Marylander shall be molested. Bicycle tourists from New York may therefore look forward to special privileges this summer in that inviting and hospitable burgh.

The Rev. "Jo." Twichell of Hartford once pulled an oar for the Yale blue, was an army chaplain in war times, is an author, a liberal theologian, an athlete, a famous humorist, a strong preacher in a big church, a member of the Yale corporation, a legendary yet living character in the sporting world, and a handome man, who must be over sixty years of age, though no one who judged him by his latest pictures would take him to be over forty. This week he has figured at the memorial celebration in honor of "Fighting Joe" HOOKER, held at Hadley, Mass. We are always pleased to hear of the health, happiness, and advancement of the shrewdest and most amiable of Connecticut Yankees, the Rev. JOSEPH H. TWICHELL.

A student of the feline mind can learn a good deal about it by close and steady observanegative merely, and not so important as it | tion at the cat show. The mind of the civilized or domesticated cat differs in many respects from that of the dog or of the horse, or of other and has peculiar ways. The mind and manners of one cat are often as different from those of another as those of one human being are from those of another. The cat can use its claws far more efficiently than the dog, and we have heard of a gray cat blinding a big dog in a fight. We once knew a cat that was shy and good, and we have known others of baleful disposition. We could go on, but prefer to close with the remark that the laws of feline nature are deserving of thought by the philosophers who visit the cat show. We have an after thought that some cats are ugly as sin, while others are pretty as a picture. Yet another after thought bears upon the difference between the mew or pur of a cat, the bark or growl of a dog, and the neigh or whinny of a horse.

Within a short time we have received from the viticulturists, wine makers and wine lealers of California a lot of letters, circulars, printed speeches, and newspaper articles bearng upon THE SUN'S several allusions to the unsatisfactory quality of some of the California wines sent here, and to the heavy advance in their price since the creation of those cumpanies that now control the wineries of the State. In a speech on the subject with which we have been favored we are told that "the editor of THE SUN is not an expert in California wines," and that the "recent increase in their price is based upon natural causes." As o the demerits of some of the California wines of which we have spoken, it was not necessary to speak from expert knowledge, as their badness was manifest through the sense of smell. desides, there are plenty of salaried experts for whose word we would not give a button. As to the recent advance in the price of California red wines, one does not need to be a buyer of hem to ascertain that it has been discouraging to dealers here, or that it has given encouragement to the foreign competitors of American wine makers. Let the wholesale price go back S Mr. FERDINAND FROHMAN of the California Wine Association seems to believe it should, to 45 cents a gailon in San Francisco, and we apprehend that there will be trouble in finding market here for any great part of the annual product of 10,000,000 or 15,000,000 gallons of which the newly formed company has obtained control. If the California people desire to hold their ground in this part of the country, they must furnish red wines as good as the French at a price as low as the French. The question is one of both cost and quality.

In a pamphlet sent to us from Centra Costa

county by Mr. B. A. UPHAM there is this remark : "The simple truth that I see now is that New York less critical than the used to be, and is in danger of losing her reputation as arbiter of taste."

The simple truth is just the opposite of Mr. PHAM's statement. New York is more critical in the matter of wines than she used to be, and her taste has grown out of her experience of the best of them produced anywhere, California will make a mistake in taking up the thought that New York does not know the desirable flavors, and also the purchasing power of a dollar at Marseilles and at San Francisco.

Is it the right thing for country folks to desert the local cordwainers, and ruin them by writing to city dealers for their shoes, to be sent by express? It may be rough on the rural Sr. tomer gets from the city better and cheaper hoes, manufactured by machinery, than he slavery as stated. But on this subject be said be could get from the vilinge shoemaker, who give no assurance, enter into no sripulation. He makes them by hand. That is the end of the bar is expressed his own feelings and views, and crysment in the case. There is no sense in country people paying more than the market price for their shoes in order to sustain an old-

ashioned industry which is surely doomed. But how are the thousands of village shoe makers to get a living when their wares are supplanted by the better and cheaper products the shoe factories? We suppose they will have to look for something else to do. There

is lots of other work to be done in the world. The truth is that nearly all the industries have been revolutionized in modern times by machinery, the uses of which are multiplying and extending constantly. There is no way of putting a stop to the inventive progress of mankind or to the action of economic laws. All the hand workers of the world could not give us manufactured products equal in quantity or quality to those brought into existence by the machinery of the United States. And yet the enportunities of obtaining employment are steadily growing in number.

The trustees of Columbia College in awarding to Lord RAYLEIGH the first of the BARNARD medals awarded for meritorious scrvice to science have given proof of their good judgment. RAYLEIGH's discovery, as recently as August last, of the existence in the atmosphere of the element now known as argon, was the most brilliant scientific incident of the year, and will surely be memorable in the annals of science. He demonstrated its existence when he first announced his discovery before the British Association at its August meeting at Oxford, thoughour cable despatches at that time said that Prof. DEWAR was skeptical about the identity of the new gas. There is not now any doubt of the precision, or the usefulness, or the scientific importance of the discovery. DEWAR, long famed es an expert in all atmospheric potencies, has been discredited in this case, as he has more recently been discredited in regard to the discoveries in the liquefaction of gases by Prof. Or.s-

zewski of Cracow. In March last Lord RAYLEIGH sent to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington a treatise upon his discovery, in competition for the Hongkins prize of \$10,000 for the most important discovery respecting the properties of mospheric air. We do not know whether that prize has yet been awarded to him. It is known that he kept the result of his lavestigations secret for some time in order to fulfil the conditions of the prize.

And, by the way, it was a most worthy benefaction, in the interest of science, that was provided by our late fellow citizen, Thomas Gronge HODGEINS, an Englishman by birth, when he made a donation to the Smithsonian Institution. the income from which is to be devoted to the increase of knowledge of the atmospheric air. Mr. Hodgkins's gift was one of most intelligent discrimination.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will The Sun'a cat be on exhibition at the "Cat Show" to be held this work?

If so, we go.

J. M. W.

Not he. Time is not his to seek foreign glory on outside fields, or to go snooping round for personal entertainment to the neglect of his ceaseless duty to the public. A continuous and perpetual cat in THE SUN office is part of the contract with our readers. As for prizes, he is hors concours. But we advise J. M. W. and others to go to the show, all the same.

At the German University of Göttingen there are fifteen women students, eleven of them American, three English, and one Ger-We wonder how the American young women can endure their treatment and the restrictions put upon them. Some of the professors bluntly refuse to allow them to attend their lectures; others unwillingly tolerate their presence, and the rest will accept only those whom they regard as "suitable" after the Prussian Ministry of Education has passed upon their applications and examined their testimonials, How can any young American woman, however complacent she may be, abide all this Göttingen Germanyism? How can she bear to stay at a university at which she is scorned by half the professors, only tolerated by others, and wel-

comed by but a few? There are plenty of universities in the United States at which young women can get as much knowledge as they could ever get at Göttingen, and be most courteously and kindly treated by every professor belonging to the faculty.

We must hope that some one of the young students who have gone from this country to Göttingen will give the old duffers there to understand that she is an American.

The chivalry of old Spain must recognize that of young Cuba as it appears in the manifesto of the Cuban Revolutionary Committee: "The Cuban salutes in death the Spanlard whom the conscription has torn from his home that he may slay in other souls the freedom to which he himself aspires. But rather than salute him at death, the revolution would like to welcome him in life. In the besom of the son of the Antilles there is no harred. Steel will answer to steel, or friendship to friendship

A Challenge to the Women Adversaries of Woman's Entranchisement.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your issue of May 2 you say that the female remonstrants against woman's suffrage "need not fear to challenge the suffragists to meet them in debate," and that, instead of yourself answering their objections, you "would prefer that there should be a public debate upon the burning question between the supporters and the adveraries of woman's suffrage. Let arrangements for it be made by committees from the suffrage and the anti-suffrage associations." I have the honor of an appointment from the

National Woman Suffrage Association for just such opportunities of public debate as you now such opportunities of public values of the National Press suggest. As Chairman of the National Press Committee, I challenge any one of the organized anti-woman's suffrage leaders to a debate in the columns of any New York paper which will You assert that the opposition affirm the You assert that the opposition following propositions:

"I. That women can, without the ballot, get anything they want from the Legislature.

"2. That voting will wean them away from their natural sphere.

"3. That, if they were to get the ballot, they would want office and all the appurtenances of walling life.

would want office and all the appurtenances of political life.

"4. That women can never equal men in fighting force and can never defend the Government like men."

I wholly deny the first, second, and fourth of these remonstrant propositions, and partly deny the third. The remonstrants may appoint one representative to meet me in the hospitable newspaper which will give us neutral ground, or I will reply to them collectively. If they decime this challenge, of course, they must abide by the verdict the world gives to those who refuse to do combat for their ideas. Their refusal will be tantamount to a proclamation of the justice of woman's enfranchisement, and an abandonment of the propositions they have publicly affirmed. ELLEN BATTELLE DIFFREIGE.

Chairman National Press Committee.

20 LOWELL STREET, CAMBRIDGE, Mass.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: I would

like to learn the names and Post Office address of any of the comrades who served in Compapies E or I, Fifth Regiment United States Veteran Volunteers, Hancock's veteran corps, between March, 1865, and June, 1867.

BLOOMINGDALE, Essex county, N. Y., May 7.

Au Asphalted Lane from Harlem to the Buttery.

To the Epiton or The Sus-Sir: As one of the hundred thousand seeking health and recreation in riding the bleyele, I read with much interest the letter in this morning's Ses relative to a rideable path from up town to the Battery. Won't you, with your cus-tomary courtesy to your readers, use your influence in behalf of this project? Stir up the Street Commisloners with one of your spientid editorials. Every city in the world encourages its legions of "bike" riders except New York. What we need and must have is a central asphalted lane from Hariem to the Battery, as suggested by "West Sider," that it may be possible for gentlemen to ride to business, thus placing the solving of the rapid transit problem in their own hands. New York, May 8.

It Spoke for Itself.

Dashaway Jagway has just invented a new cock-sil. I saw him yesterday, and I guess it's going to be auccess. Cleverton—What did he say about it? Dashaway—He couldn't talk.

Chicago's Chief Advantage From Life.

Chicagonn—What is the most pleasing discovery you've made since your stay here?

New Yorker—The fact that there are 200 trains leaving daily. WOMAN'S DUTY TO FOTE.

Reply to Those Who Oppose the Exten sion of the Franchise to Wemen. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The inter esting article on woman suffrage in THE SU last Sunday I read with pleasure, not because I agreed with the ladies who oppose suffrage for women, but to find that the arguments against

women voting were so weak and so old. Every opponent to suffrage uses the same argumentsmen will be unwomanly" and "the hom will be neglected, the dinners will not be cooked, the children will not be cared for"-until one wonders if all the women who oppose suffrage have time, walle opposing, to attend to all the details of home, cooking, and children. Are they all womanly? Suppose we went to the homes of those retiring ladies who were forced to come out against suffrage, and went so shrinkingly to Albany, don't you think we would find some of them unwomanly, or, maybe, worse than that "mannish"?

Opposition to suffrage does not put tenderness into a woman's heart or brains into her head; it does not make her voice soft or the touch of her hand a solace. Some of the worst domestic ty-rants have been of the tender, clinging vine order, who desired no rights except the right to crush out life and hope from the heart of the man who became their prey and trellis.

So to be a suffragist may not mean disorder and confusion, badly cooked dinners, and indi-gestion. Sometimes it means courage to assume duties that give neither rest nor happiness, but are none the less duties.

The pretty picture of the mother with her first baby that one of the opposing ladies tells of. would not be less pretty if the mother was an intelligent, thoughtful woman, prepared to meet the life that is. Some day, when this little

Intelligent, thoughtful woman, prepared to meet the life that is. Some day, when this little mother I as four or five children who depend on her for support, she will see things differently, and she will ask for those little girls some better, nobler place in the world than that given them by favor. She will desire for them the right to work as American clitzens, whose ability to do will be their passport to position, and not their power to please, and whose remuneration will not be minimized on account of sex. If the right of suffrage is man's right, it is woman's right, and whether she wants it or not is not to be considered. No country is free that holds back a right from any of its people, even though, through ignorance or apathy, they do not demand it.

The suggestion of the legislator to put the question to a vote of the women of New York was a good one, though the clinging vines were horrified. Why horrified? Have they never voted? Never paid for votes to secure a pair of impossible slippers for the most agreeable man at the church fair? Is it derogatory to a woman to know the political questions of the day, to form an opinion of her own as to what is best for the country, and for her sons and daughters? It doesn't take her away from home longer to vote for clean, honorable officials than it does to vote for the church social favorite.

The idea, among anti-suffragists, that politics is necessarily debasing, demoralizing and rowdy, may be justified by recent investigations, but that it should be so is not justifiable. Citizens who are too refined to go to the primary meeting and aid in nominating a suitable candidate, and to the polis and vote for him, are not good citizens. Women who are too dainty to oppose the election of drunkards and debauchees, for the law makers and guardians of the lives and safety of their daughters, who are so selinsh and unminiful of others as to desire only to be let alone, may well be classed among those undeserving of suffrage—idiots and criminals.

"The retring, stay-art-h

When suffrage was agitated in Colorado, and it was determined to put it to a vote, a number of clinging vines were horrified at the idea, but vines, to a woman, went out, registered, and voted, and they have not yet experienced any inconvenience, and are the same neat, or untildy, housekeepers that they were before they learned to think intelligently.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

MAN CAN FLY.

If He Doesn't, the Fault Is the Capitalist's. Not the Inventor's, Says Mr. Zuberbuchler. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a late letter, Herr Otto Lilienthal, the "original and only" flying man, after mentioning that he is constructing copies of his sailing apparatus for quite a large number of scientists in London, Dublin, and elsewhere, gives vent to the hope that the buoyancy of spirit which springtime begets may this year reawaken among scientists and capitalists "die Ludzum Fliegen"-longing to fly-more yearningly, more resolutely, and more generally than ever before.

When flowers and beddings costly come forth, And mocking birds, frozs, and mosquitoes begin to man, more or less dreamly, longs for easy To soar aloft, away-away e'en to the far, far, farther-

don't you know. Not that Mr. Lillienthal expressed it just that way, however. Every reader, intelligent or not, must be ware that students of aeronauties have, of late years, demonstrated at least the possibility of rational mechanical flight. I refer, in particu-

years, demonstrated at least the possibility of rational mechanical flight. I refer, in particular, to Mr. i.ilienthal's remarkable experiments, his oft-reneated actual flights extending through hundred feet. Man can fly.

No one may reasonably deny that the accomplishment of man flight will prove of the utmost importance, commercially, socially, generally. It will, of course, be achieved by some thoughtful student and experimenter, backed by some not necessarily thoughtful expitalist or capitalists. The importance—the almost awful importance—of success in this field and the harmful influence of failure warrant due consideration by enthusiastic would-be experimenters and their philanthropic or speculative backers of the following suggestions:

1. That hazy, unripe projects dealing with unknown forces or untried agents are out of date, because in the inclined plane is given a tried, simple, evidently sufficient means to necomplish the desired end.

2. That the pressures developed by inclined planes moved rapidly through the air, and the force required to obtain such pressures have been determined with accuracy sufficient to show the worthor worthlessness of any proposed "acrial" machine utilizing the inclined plane. Ignorance or disregard of this fact accounts, for instance, for the failure of the abortive attempts at flight lately made in this city.

3. That the problem of mechanical flight has substantially been reduces to one of scientific application of the inclined plane. A. That the problem of mechanical flight has substantially been reduces to one of scientific application of the inclined plane. A. That the problem of mechanical flight has substantially been reduces to one of scientific application of the inclined plane. A. That the problem of mechanical flight has substantially been reduces to one of scientific application of the inclined plane.

4. That demonstrably, the antique so-called screw propeller can play no important part in a successful, most scientific application of the failure of these scie

In conclusion, I have been variously reminded of the collapse of my prognostication in THE SUN of March 8, 1894, that man would be able to fly at will, at any time, and in any direction, within tweeve months from that date. Que conferences The default is not the inventors, but the capitalist's a possibility not deemed worth consideration on March 8, 1894. Respectfully, 9,415. ZUREBURER. 643 EAST TWELFTH STREET, May 5.

Game Birds Freet Their Eggs Dutiable, Somebody has discovered that the new Tariff aw has a section in it prohibiting the importation of the eggs of game birds, and a case in moint has just come up at the Custom House that has puzzled the law interpreters down there. Game birds may be imported, according to the cariff, but for some reason or another the sec-tion was slipped in prohibiting the importation of their ergs. A lox of game birds ergs con-signed to R. F. Lang, which arrived on the Eirnria, was seized by the Custom House offi-cers, and they will be sold at auction. Such a disposal of them does not answer the require-ments of a prohibitive tariff, but it is argued that by this time the eggs will not be in a con-dition to violate the intent of the law.

A Queer Story About Bourke Cockran.

From the Cincinnati (Summercial, When Bourke Coekran was a plostding pedagogue in Westchester county he nimed to get into politics, and he succeeded. Then he aspired to sit with the naonal lawmakers, and again he succeeded. Now, to es of his mental powers, with American achieved fame and name, he is in the mother country, or more properly speaking, his mother country, pre-pared to stand not only for Parliament, but for Me-carthyism and home rule. Recent events indicate that a twelvementh will see him campulgning through a becough district of the country of his birth, and strewd guessers predict that the division of the voters will be overwhelmingly in his favor. Some time before the sad death of his wife Mr. Cock-

ran contemplated a long sojourn abroad. He confided to Congressman Tom Reed and others of his friends in Washington that he would like to return to Ireland nd, having money enough, would try to get into the House of Cemmons. One of Cockran's most intimate friends in this city is authority for the statement that the ex-Congressman has been offered a seat from Slice, and that he has decided to accept.

WITCHCRAFT IN PENNSYLVANIA. An Old Powwow Doctor's Account of the Mystery of Realing by Magic,

READING, May 8.—A recent traveller afoot passed through what is known as the "dark ground" of the Blue Mountain district of Pennsylvania. The Blue Mountains separate the anthracite coal country from the agricultural districts of the eastern part of the State. Along the base of these mountains, where there are no railroads, civilization is a half century at least behind the times, and yet the grist mills and farmhouses are substantially built of gray limestone. Many of them are over a century and a halfold and in most excellent state of preservation, and strange to say, hidden away in nany of them are books on incantation, divination, or, as the Germans say, "llexerel." The people in this region are principally Pennsylvania Germans, and the books they own, and scrupulously guard under cover, are all in the German language. The books give full details of the black art conjusings, producing spells, discovering thieves, and producing cures. The "powpow" doctor is an interesting character found here. This venerable type of magic healer is fast passing away. What the medicine man was to the Indians the powpow man is to the people in the mountain country of east Pennsylvania to this day, with this exception, that the powwow man uses no

herbs or medicines. Aged Peter Bausher lives in a rough-hewn log hut at the base of the Blue Mountains in northern Berks county, some three miles beyond Straustown. He is a famous powwov and his services have been freely given for the last fifty years. When younger, it was nothing unusual for him to go twenty miles away into the forest to powwow for some afflicted sufferer. Added to his excellent neighborly qualities is he practises magic healing. The mountaineers

sey he has performed wonderful cures, and for this reason his services were in great demand. But he is too old most oventure far from home, and the long journeys are things of the past. In his own way he told this story of his life; his father, For 160 years the Baushers of my family knew the prayers for various cures. Powwow healing is by faith and prayers. We do it all in the German language. For each affiletion there is a special prayer. None of my prayers heals so quick as the one I use for hemorrhage. I have frequently stopped a serious flow of blood in a minute after powwowing. Pains from burns I cure the same way. Erysipelas, wild fire, felons, lameness, sprains, poison, plague, and many other afflictions, such as wasting away. His, St. Anthony's pear with powwowing.

"I use no medicine; only words, said silently. Of course, I cannot tell you what the words are. The words I know were handed down from father to son. They were never written. All must be memorized. I think my great-great-grandfather. handed down the words I now use. What they were when he first used them, I don't know, but they have changed, no doubt, Many words I use idon't know the meaning of. No doubt they were all right when my forelathers used them. Missey the health of the says he will have nothing to do with it. Of course I can toll a woman, but not a man, except my oldest son. Man tells woman, nat woman tells man. In this way these newwow secrets or prayers or Biblical quonations are passed from one to another, but must not be written down. You must know then its heart, you must be very the person and see him when you may have a hanged completely. If my secret is not to die with me, I must tell my eldest son, but he says he will have nothing to do with it. Of course, or payers or Biblical quonations are passed from one to another, but must not be written down. You must know then its heart, you must how ever the person and see him when you have the proving the pay have the proving the pay have the pay have the pay have the pay have t

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Corney Grain left \$80,000 of personal property French lawyers are forbidden by the statutes of heir far Association from riding in omnibuses; they

must either take a cab or walk. Fanny Burney, the author of "Evelina," lies buried in Walcot Churchyard, near Bath, with no stone of any kind to mark her grave, says the Athenous. Berlin's Imperial Library is for the first time to have a catalogue of its books. It will be modelled or Viscount Valentia, who has just been elected to Par

Hament from Oxford City in place of the late Gen. Sir

George Chesney, makes the eighteenth titled member of the House of Commons. One of them is a Liberal. Two steamer loads of 1,000 Don Cossacks each have niready left Odessa for the Ussuri Littoral, in Siberts. of which Vindivoxtock is the port, and others are to follow. They go as emigrants, and receive from the Government free passage and free grants of land. Next June the polygiot petition for circulation by the British Women's Temperance Association, a-king for the prohibition of the sale of alcohol and optimwill be presented to Parliament. It has the signs

tures of 7,500,000 women belonging to fifty different Andreas linftns, the last veteran of the Greek war of liberty of 1821, died in Athens lately at the age of 116. One of the streets in Athens is named after him, and his funeral was a public one. He had often expressed the wish to live till 1901, in order to be able

to say that he had seen three centuries. Every year the bravest deed done in saving life in the liritish dominions is marked by the award of the Stanhope gold medal by the Royal Humane Society. It was given this year to William Mugford of Torquay, who was caught in a sewer where he was at work with three companions when the sewer was flooded by a sunden thunder storm, and saved two of the neu by holding them up by main strength for seven hours

until retlef came Of the 11,621,530 square miles that Africa comprises. England now holds 2,194,880, according to latest figures compiled by Mr. Ravenstein of the Geographical Society. France has 3,320,790 square miles, including Algeria, Tunis, and a large part of the Sahara: Germany 554,510, the greater part acquired since 1884; Portugal, which at one time had almost a monopoly of Africa, now owns only 825,730 square miles; Spain holds 153,834, chiefly on the Sahara crash and Italy 548,880. The Congo Free State contains 905,000 square miles, and the Boer Republic 177,750 Europe, that is, has already seized upon more tima three-fourths of the continent. Gilbert White's autograph manuscript of the "Nat-

ural History of Selborne" was sold recently in London for 51.470; it had never been out of the possession of his family, and contains many passages not in the printed copy. At the same sale a number of interest ing first editions were sold. Alfred and Charles Tennyson, "Poems by Two Brothers," 1897, uncut-brought \$75; Tennyson's "Paems, thiefly Lyreal," 1883, the first celltion in which his name appeared. \$33; his "The Window; or, the Lames of the Wran privately printed, 1867, \$230; the first edition of "lieb inson Cruses." 1719-20, sold for \$330; of The Vist of Wakeneld," 1766, for \$280; of Milton's "Forms." 1645, for \$210; of Chapman's "Homer," 1010, for \$122 Bacon's "Essates, Religious Meditations, etc., the first edition with the Meditations translated 10/9 English, brought \$152; Charles Lamb's Ella and Lass Sanya of Elin." 1823-33, \$85; Butler's "Hudiliras. \$54 Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," \$75; Edmund Speaser "Complaints," 1591, \$169; Ben Jonson's "Volpote-\$77, and Richard Crashaw's "Steps to the Temple-\$56. George Cruikshank's "The Humorist," four volumes, with forty colored plates, fetched \$195, and the "Ingoldsby Legends," \$02.